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1912/1914

BIENNIAL
CATALOG
OF
Oriental University

Washington,
D.C.

(Founded 1903 as Oriental Mission Seminary, in Boston, Mass. Chartered as Eastern University in the District of Columbia, in 1904; as Oriental University in Virginia, in 1908; and as Universal University in Arizona, in 1911.)

**Containing the information concerning non-resident courses;
the schedule of resident undergraduate courses
being contained in the Register and Schedule
of Courses printed separately.**

1912-1914.

Address all correspondence to Office of Oriental University,
Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF POPULAR COURSES

This is a select and abbreviated list of courses actually taught by this University, including only those subjects taken during the last years which were specially demanded by students. These courses have now been improved. We can name here only very few of the 20 to 60 best book titles added to each course outline and direction of study sent to enroll students.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL COLLEGE COURSES.

1. ENGLISH ADVANCED.

Composition and critical texts, including paragraph writing, exposition, argumentation, narration, and criticism. Special attention is given to rich and well balanced vocabulary and truly elegant style.
Harris, adv. gr.—Powell, comp.

2. GERMAN LANGUAGE.

Intermediate and advanced grammar and reading of popular and belletristic texts. Conversations. Drill in word composition; exercises in prefixes, infixes, suffixes, Umlaut and Ablaut, synonyms, etc. Not only prose, but also poetry is read.
Dresden, comp.—Connor, convers.—Muret-Sanders, dict.—Gore, Ger. sc. read.

4. LATIN LANGUAGE.

Intermediate and advanced grammar and translation, as well as prose composition in Latin.
Harkness, gr. & read.—Appleton's dict.

6a. NEW TESTAMENT GREEK.

Grammar, vocabulary, and translation. As much as possible of the whole Greek New Testament is read in the original and all peculiarities are explained. This is a very valuable course for ministers and theological or missionary students as well as to students of religion in general.
Huddleston, Essentials, w. key.—Buttman, gr.—Houghton's lex.

8. GEOGRAPHY.

Intermediate and advanced geography of the United States and of the whole world, including commercial geography.
Hughes, adv. mod. g.—Adams, com. g.

9. GEOLOGY.

Complete descriptive geology, including palaeontology; also economic geology.
Bird, adv. g.—Nicholas, intri. econ. g.

10. MINERALOGY.

Elementary, intermediate, and advanced. Study of specimens. The occurrence, distribution, utilization, and conservation of mineral resources of the United States and of foreign countries.
Hatch, elem. m.—Banerman, m. I & II.

11. PHYSICS.

Elementary, intermediate, and advanced. Heat, light, electricity and magnetism, sound, etc.; including mathematical physics and the problems of molecular physics, as well as an introduction to radio-active atomic processes.
Agress, elem. ph.—Crew's elem. ph.; Jones, quest. on Crew.—Turiss, lab. exerc. ph.—Carhart, university ph.—Lommel, exper. ph.

11a. AERONAUTICS.

Construction of flying machines; aerostation; motors; aerodynamics; thermodynamics; hydraulics; meteorology; navigation; nautical astronomy; the newest discoveries and inventions; and special practical information. Ours is the oldest course of aeronautics in America (opened April, 1909).
Hildebrandt, airships.—Moedebeck et al., pocketb. of aer.—Lachester, aerodyn.—Chilton, aero. direct.

13. BOTANY.

Intermediate and advanced, including classification of plants, evolution of plants, plant physiology, ecology, histology, morphology, growth and movement; physics and chemicals, and geographic distribution.
Vines, b.—Campbell, struct. & syst. b.—Arthur et al., pl. morphol.—Campbell, evolut. of pl.—Willis, man. & dict. of flowers, plants & ferns.

16. MATHEMATICS.

General and advanced. Plane trigonometry, calculus, differential equations, elliptic and definite integrals; also philosophic practical mathematics. Castle, man. of pract. m.—Goursat, m. analysis.—Hinton, fourth dimens. m.

19. LOGIC

Theoretical and practical; deductive and inductive; including the philosophy of the laws and truth of thought.

Bain, deduct. & induct. l.—Carrol, symbolic l.—Poland, laws & truth of thought, Jevons, pure l.

21. RHETORIC.

Theoretical and practical; rhetoric English composition; division of speeches or addresses; argumentation; oral debates and public delivery.

Quackenbos, pract. rh.—Carpenter, rh. & Engl. comp.—Genung, handb. of rh. analysis.

029. HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

29. HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

The dark ages, 180 A. D. to 814, the feudal age, 814 to 1250, end of the middle ages, period of reformation and wars of religion, 1500 to 1648, Europe and North America in the last three centuries.

Fisher, Outlines.—Morris, Hist. of W.—Myers, Mediaeval & Mod. h.

29b. HISTORY OF ANCIENT EGYPT.

A historical review of all dynasties, with an introduction to the customs, arts, religion, and sciences of the ancient Egyptians.

Rawlinson, E. & Babylon.—Mariette, Hist. of anc. E.—Brugsch-Bey, E. under Pharaohs.—Erman, Life in anc. E.—Perrot, Art in anc. E.—Wilkinson, Customs of anc. E.—Barber, Mechanical triumphs of anc. E.

30. ETHNOLOGY.

Differences between ethnography, anthropology, and ethnology. Deeper researches into the customs, race-peculiarities, inclinations, inherited limitations or facilities, etc. Arts and crafts of the various tribes and nations.

Keane, E.—Roeder, Symbol of psychology.

033. PENMANSHIP.

The Elsworth System is used.

Ellsworth, Illustr. lessons and lectures on P.—Ellsworth, Writing models (slant or vertical alphabet).—Becker, Ornamental P.

38. BOOK-KEEPING.

All the forms of double entry book-keeping and various office books, including banking and insurance accounting.

Williams, Intr. to B.; key.—Pitman, Complete B.—Moore, Accountancy & business pract. Blank books of Am. Bk. Co.

41. MATHEMATICAL DRAWING.

Objects delineated by geometric or orthographic projection for architectural drawings, historical sketches, and other technical drawings, including blue-printing.

Bartlett, Mechanical dr.—Rose, Mech. dr. self taught.

46. BUSINESS METHODS, INCLUDING SALESMANSHIP.

Business letters of every kind, including the follow-up system. Modern business management. The unit system in corporations. Requirement of a good salesman.

Millar, Business success.—Veblen, Theory of bus.—Carnegie, Transaction of bus. & how to win a fortune.—Knowlson, Bus. pract. hints for master & man.—Goddard, Art of selling.

46a. ADVERTISING.

The retail advertiser and newspaper advertising; Newspaper and magazine advertising; agricultural and mail order advertising; direct mail advertising; outdoor advertising.

Thompson, Blue bk. of adv.—French, Science & art of adv.

46c. CLAIM COLLECTION BUSINESS.

Theory and practice of the credit departments of smaller and large business houses. How to start a collection agency and the system of larger collection companies.

The Shryer system.—The Eastern Financial Adjusters' letters and forms.

47. INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Natural resources, fuels, sources of power, foods and the means of agricultural production, means of transportation, irrigation, forestry, consumption and conservation and reproduction.

Chisholm, Handbk. of comm. geography.—Caman, Industr. hist. of U. S.—Snyder, Human foods & their nutritive value.—Rocheleau, Products of the soil.—Adkinson, Distribution of products.

THEOLOGICAL, MISSIONARY, AND SOCIOLOGICAL COURSES.

56. BIBLICAL HERMENEUTICS.

Science of Biblical interpretation founded on Biblical introduction, Biblical criticism, Biblical philology, and canonic, and applied in exegesis. The three great motives for Biblical hermeneutics, etc.

Davidson, Bibl. herm.—Terry, Bibl. herm.—Robinson, Interpret. of character of Christ to non-Christ. races.—Brennan, Science of the Bible.

58. NEW TESTAMENT EXEGESIS.

Based on the Greek text. Explanation of books and passages according to sayings of Christ and reasoning.

Burkitt, Commentary to N. T.—Young, Commentary.

61. CHURCH HISTORY OF FIRST FOUR CENTURIES.

All phases of the Apostolic, Postapostolic, and the following ages are studied, and special researches are made in the monistic emanationistic gnosis, Origenism compared with Oriental and Gothic Arianism and Semi-Arianism.

Harnack, Expansion of ch. in first four cents.—McGiffert, Apostolic age.—Fairweather, Origin and Gr. patr. theol.

63. HISTORY OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Historical growth and divisions of Protestantism; essential unity; and a review of alliances and federation movements.

Blunt, Mod. ch. hist.—Schaff, German & Swiss reformation.—Schaff, Religious forces in U. S.—Cutts, Hist. of Ch. of England.—Kurtz, Ch. hist. v. 3.

65. BIBLICAL THEOLOGY.

The simple teachings of the Bible systematically arranged. Based on correct original texts of the old and new testaments.

Alexander, Bibl. theol.—Weidner, O. T. theol.—Weidner, N. T. theol.—Beyschlag, N. T. theol.

66. FORMULAS OF FAITH.

Officially accepted and private creeds, including Bahaism, comparing all main teachings with the original Bible text.

Maclear, Introd. to creeds.—Kilburn, Faiths of famous men.—Smyth, Personal creeds.—Schaff, Creeds of Christendom.—Remey, the Bahai movement.—Tablets of Abdul Baha.

67. THEOMONISTIC THEOLOGY.

Antitrinitarianism accepting Christ as the real mesocosmic mediator between God and man, founded on the original text of the Bible, and not identical with Unitarianism.

Holler, Theomonistic theology.—Sandius, Bibliotheca Antitrinitariorum.—Gwatkin, Studies in Arianism.—Brooke, Origen's commentary on John.—Scott, Ulfilas.

70. CHRISTIAN ETHICS.

Systematic review of common theological ethics and modern moral problems, with the aim of creating sound moral maxims.

Poland, Fundamental ethics.—Wuttke, Chr. eth.—Ritchie, Pract. and soc. eth. Weidner, Chr. eth.

78. HISTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN ASIA AFTER 1800 A. D.

Todd, Christian missions in 19th cent. —Wiley, China & Japan.—Galloway, Mod. missions. Thomson, Our Oriental missions.

79. HISTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONS OUTSIDE OF ASIA AFTER 1800 A. D.

Macdonald, Light in Africa.—Pruen, Arab & African.—King, Australian centenary L. M. S.—Gill, Polynesia.—Bliss, Micronesia.—Armstrong, Melanesian missions.—Bancroft, Central America.—Fiske, Wes Indies.

80. HISTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONS ACCORDING TO DENOMINATIONS.

Allen-McClue, 200 yrs. of S. P. C. K., 1698-1898.—Am. Bap. Miss. Union handbk. Am. Board C. F. M. com. vol. 75th anniversary.—Bixby, Hist. for m. M. E. Church Miss. Sec. 1837-87.—Fenger, Tranquebar m.—Holmes, United Brethren m.—Lovett, London M. S. 1795-1895.—Green, Disc. of Christ m.—Hist. sketch of Pres. B. F. M.—Hunter, Fr. Ch. of Scotland m.—Taylor, China Inl. m.—Laury, m.—Sangster, Ref. Dutch m.—Wheeler, Woman's F. M. S.—Meth. E. m.

94b. PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIAN (THEOMONISTIC) SOCIOLOGY.

Modern development of primitive or original Christian socialism, with due regard to the facts of human evolution in history and the renewing of true religiosity by divine manifestations.

Matthews, Soc. teach. of Christ.—Washburn, Soc. law of God.—Sprague, Socialism fr. Gen. to Rev.—Holler, Theomon. theol.

95a. SOCIOLOGY.

Descriptive sociological analysis on a historical basis. Experimental psychology sociology. Sociological methodology. Practical applied sociology. Pathological or criminal sociology. Technical signs for tabulating. Problems for investigation of causes. Sociological platform for new cosmopolitan party. Stuckenberg, Soc.—Dealey-Ward, Textb. of Soc.—Giddings, Inductive soc.

97. SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN AMERICA.

Especial present social problems in the U. S., with a review of social problems of other American countries.

Muensterberg, Am. probl. psychological).—Cole, Am. hope.—Elicit, Great riches.—George, Menace of privileges.—Hunter, Poverty.—Noyes, Forty yrs. of Am. finances.—Page, Nego: the Southern probl.—Whelpley, Probl. of the immigrant.—Willson, Am. boy.—Warner, Am. charity.—Peters, Will the coming man marry?

PHILOSOPHICAL, PHILOLOGICAL, PEDAGOGICAL AND LITERARY COURSES.

107. ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PHILOSOPHY.

An introduction to all branches of philosophy.

Bierbower, Principles of system of philos.—Flint, Philos. as the scientia scientiarum (classification).—Pepper, Cyclopedic science simplified.—Flemming, Vocabulary of philos.

112. PSYCHOLOGY.

Evolution and involution of the ego; objective and subjective mind; intellect, will, and feeling; telepathy, etc.

James, Psych.—Beighle, Phychic facts.—Trueman, Suggestions for students.—Stout, Analytical psych.—Hudson, Psychic phenomena.—Holler, Diagrams of evol. & invol. and the object. & subject. m.

113. MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

General moral forces and their principles, their effect; classification. Philosophic moral maxims.

Combe, Mor. philos.—Fowler, Progressive morality.—Bruce, Moral order of the world.—Porter, Moral science.

114. PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION.

Philosophic principles and logical proofs of religious phenomena; review of religions as to basic principles; sifting out of simple and scientifically true religious principles for the sake of defining the true universal religion to be the basis of religious teaching in all non-sectarian schools of all nations of the Earth.

Muller, Science of rel.—Runz, Religionsphilosophie (now translated into English).—Wordsworth, One religion.

115. HISTORY OF ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY.

Periods, authors, systematic works, and main teachings of ancient European philosophies.

Mayor, Anc. philos.—Windelband, Hist. of anc. philos.—Titter, Hist. of anc. philos.

117. HISTORICAL REVIEW OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY.

Post-Kantian European philosophies.

Erdmann, Hist. of philos., vol. 3.—Eucken, Modern philos. thought.—Schwegler, Hist. of philos.—Fischer, Hist. of modern philos.

118. HISTORY OF GERMAN PHILOSOPHY.

Specialized study of all German philosophical systems, beginning with Kant. Bibliographies.

Biedermann, Deutsche Philos. v. Kant b. uns. Zeit., 2 vols.—See works of Kant, Hegel, Schopenhauer, Herbart, Fechner, Wundt, Haeckel, etc.

119. HISTORY OF ENGLISH PHILOSOPHY.

The separation of philosophy from theology; nominalism, materialism, deism, critical realism, empirism, sensualistic idealism, moralism, common sense philosophy, evolutionism, etc.

Schwegler, Hist. of philos. Stoeckl, Handbk. of hist. of philos.—Turner, Hist. of philos.—

See works of Hobbes, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Shaftsbury, Mackintosh, Hamilton, Darwin, Mill, Bain, and Spencer.

121. EVOLUTIONISM.

Principles, mode, factors, and problems of evolution. Fossils. Organic revolutionary mutations. Indications of planetary and psychic evolution. Conn, Method of evol.—Lockyer, Inorganic evol.—Cope, Organic evol.—Haeckel, Ev. of man.—Smith, New theory of ev.—Dawson, Modern ideas of ev.—Abbott, Theology of an evolutionist.

122. AMERICAN PHILOSOPHY.

Systematic study of philosophical writings of American authors. Carus, Fundamen. probl.—On Psychology: James, Ladd, Baldwin, Calkins, Harris, Munsterberg.—On Metaphysics: Bowen, Carus.—On Aesthetics: Marshall.—On Moral Philosophy: Emerson, Henry, Channing, Porter, Hamilton.

123. KANT'S PHILOSOPHY.

The great system of Kant and the theories of his followers. Kant's works transl. by Hastie (Cosmogony), Mahaffy & Bernard (Critical philosophy): Abbott (Metaphysics of ethics): Carus (Prolegomena). See also Wenley, Outl. intr. to 'Crit. of Pure Reason'. Abbott, Intr. to 'Logic'.

124. SCHOPENHAUER'S PHILOSOPHY.

The works of Schopenhauer are studied, to acquire clear logical syllogistic style. Comparison of his philosophy with that of India, especially the Upanishads.

Eckler's edition of Sch.'s works.—Caldwell, System of Sch.—Wallace, Life of Sch.—Wieners ed. of Wisdom of Sch.—Muller, Upanishads (S. B. E.).

126. SPENCER'S PHILOSOPHY.

Critical study of the works of Spencer, and comparison of his philosophy with those of Kant and Darwin.

Spencer's works, esp.: First princ.: Biology; Psychology; Ethics; and Economics.—Duncan, Life & letters of H. Sp.—Bowne, Philos. of H. Sp.—Guthrie, On Sp.'s unification of knowledge.—Royce, Final review.—Carus, Kant & Sp.

131. PRINCIPLES OF PHILOLOGY.

Elementary, intermediate, and advanced courses on the formation of languages, for the successful study of foreign languages.

Peile, Philology.—Trench, Study of words.—Sayce, Comparative philology.—Garland, Philosophy of words.—Tolman, Art of translation.

138a. GAELIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Forbes, G. gram.—McAlpine, G. & Engl. dict.—Reid, Bibl. Scoto-celtica.—Macintosh, G. proverbs.—Campbell, Leabhar na Feinne.

147. PEDAGOGY.

Principles of education, State, church, and private school curriculum. The grant-in-aid system and the assistance from special funds, as well as endowed and non-endowed schools run on a commercial basis; residence and correspondence schools. Lower, secondary, and higher education historically reviewed.

Palmer, Universal education.—Page, Theory & practice of teaching.—Taylor, Art of class management & discipline.—Thorndike, Educational psychology.—Misawa, Modern educators & their ideals.

148. DEVELOPMENT OF THE MIND.

Development of the mind up to the human kind; development of the mind in the human individual; growth of mind in the child, training of the right sort for natural and beneficial mind-growth.

Romanes, Mind, motion, & monism.—Hobhouse, Mind in evolution.—Gates, Relations & development of mind & brain.—Atkinson, Mind-building of a child.—Richmond, mind of a child.

150. HISTORY OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN EDUCATION.

History of principles and practices in English and American education. State, church, and private educational arrangements and institutions. Lower, secondary, and higher education historically reviewed.

Balfour, Educ. system of Gr. Brit. & Ireland.—Dexter, Hist. of educ. in U. S.—Mark, Educ. theories in England.—Burstal, Educ. of girls in U. S.

158. HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Periods; different kinds of literature; biographies of authors; bibliography of their works.

Spalding, Hist. of Engl. lit., with outl. of origin & growth of Engl. lang.—Taine, Hist. of Engl. lit.—Sprague, Masterpieces of Engl. lit.

159. HISTORY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

Periods; kinds of literature; bibliography and biographies of authors.
 Pattee, Hist. of Am. lit.—Adams, Dict. of Am. authors.—Manly, Southern lit.—Sherman, Analytics of Am. lit.

161. GREAT MASTERS OF LITERATURE.

Dante, Shakespeare, Rousseau, Goethe, Byron, Hugo, etc.
 Texts & Translations:: Temple Classics Dante.—Cambridge edition of Shakespeare's works.—Hudson, Rosseau & naturalism in life & thought.—Houghton-Mifflin's edition of life & selected works of Goethe.—Byron's poetical works, Cambridge ed.—Little, Brown & Co.'s handy Library ed. of Hugo's works.

162. POETICS.

The fine art of creating intellectual pleasure by imaginative and impassionate language in rhythmic form and regular metre, dramatic, lyric, epic, and narrative. Practices in cadenced and rhymed verses.

Alden, Introd. to poetry.—Gummere, Handbk. of poetics.—Clarke, Dict. of metr. measures.
 —Liddell, Science of poetry.—Walker, Rhym. dict.—Loring, Rhym. lex.

164. LITERARY CRITICISM.

Principles, methods and materials of literary criticism, beginning with classical literature, and ending with the literature of today (fiction, history, and scientific literature). Critical dissection and evaluation by a comparative method.

Collins, Studies in poetry & criticism.—Hunt, Literature: Its principles & problems.—Winchester, Lit. criticism.—Hutton, Brief lit. crit.

165. JOURNALISM.

Newspaper reporting, short story writing, novels and romances. Plot construction, descriptive and conversational material. How to prepare the manuscript and how to publish and sell it. Practical tests.

Dawson, Journalism.—Quirk, How to write a short story.—Journalism for women.—Knowles, Pract. hints for young writers.—Bampton, Art of authorship.—Vizetelly, Preparation of Ms. for printer.—Quirk, 1001 places to sell Mss.

LAW, ECONOMICAL AND CIVIL SERVICE COURSES.

178. HISTORY OF AMERICAN LAW.

Historical development of laws of the United States and other American states, with an introduction to modern alterations and improvements.

Scribner's Two centuries growth of American law.—Flander, Lives & times of chief justices.

181. SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE QUESTIONS.

Can judicial power be exercised by legislative and administrative bodies? Can the legislature deprive the courts of powers necessary for their independence and effectiveness? Can the courts compel the legislature or the chief executive to act, or even a subordinate officer to act, when they are entrusted with discretion? Such and other questions are studied.

Ilbert, Legislative methods and forms.—Riddle, Legisl. practices.—Keeley, Ethical gains through legislation.—Rittinghausen, Direct legislation by the people.

184. LAWS OF PERSONAL CONTRACT AND AGENCY.

Principles and forms of contracts. Evidences and contests on contracts. Authority and liability of agents; mutual rights and duties of principal and agent, factors and brokers.

Clark, Contracts & agency.—Chadman, Contracts & partnership.—Chadman, Agency.

185. MERCANTILE LAW.

Development of Mercantile Law from old customs of merchants. Equity and good conscience rather than strict laws. The power of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes. Trust deeds. Bonds for conveyance of land. Leases. Insurance. Interest. Statute of limitation, etc.

Smith, Comp. of mercantile l.—Townsend, Comp. of commercial l.—Judson, L. of interstate com. & federal regul.—Ashley, Modern tariff list.—Parsons, L. of business.

186. BANKRUPTCY AND CHANCERY OR EQUITY LAW.

Equity jurisdiction. Illustrative cases in equity jurisprudence. Equity pleading and practice.

General orders & forms of bankrupt l.—Langdell, Brief surv. of equ. jurisd.—Hutchins-Bunker, Cases i. equ. jurisd.—Richardson, Notes on equ. pleading & pract.

188a. PATENT LAW.

Regulation and practices of patent offices or official bureaus of the United States and of foreign countries. What to patent and how to make an applica-

tion, as well as how to protect the rights of the patentee, etc. The patent lawyer's practice.

Walker, Pat. laws of the U. S.—Abbott, Patent laws of all nations.—Hornung, The patentee his own selling agent and legal adviser here & abroad.—Labofish, Catechism of patents & inventions.

189-190. INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Positive moral principles representing natural and divine laws, having an intrinsic authoritative importance for all nations of the world. Those relating to wars and privileges of ambassadors are well defined, others are gradually being established by international agreements and treaties. Special cases are studied. Hall, Intern. l.—Lawrence, Principles of intern. l.—Scott, Cases on intern. l.—Crandall,

Treaties, their making & enforcement.—Foster, Arbitration & the Hague court.

192. SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL LAW QUESTIONS.

Special questions pertaining to international, private and public law cases, such as new settlements, ships flying the flag of one nation coming within a marine league of another, etc. What laws govern here? Questions of aerial zones, too, are studied.

Dwyer, Cases on intern. private l.—Holland, Studies in intern. l.—Lawrence, War & neutrality in the Far East.

194. BANKING AND INSURANCE LAW.

Laws relating to banking institutions and insurance societies, their executions and procedure in court.

Vance, Insurance l.—Foote, Sound currency & banking syst.—Morrison, Banking publicity.

196. TORTS, BAILMENTS, AND CARRIERS LAW.

The several classes of torts, kinds of bailees, railroad laws, employers' liability acts, personal injuries by negligence, and other non-contract laws, with a review of court procedure.

Hale, Torts.—Danaher, Bailments.—Wheeler, Modern l. of carriers.

197. CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE.

Criminal law practice in court, grand and petit juries, arrests and bail, indictments, presentments, information, and the various defenses, challenges of jurors, motions for a new trial, in arrest of judgment, etc.

Clark, Criminal l.—Hochheimer, L. of crimes & criminal procedure.—Ferri, Criminal sociology.

202b. INTERPRETATION OF LAW.

"No set form of words can have more than one true meaning". Good faith and common sense in the interpretation of laws. The intention of the legislators. Practice in correct interpretations.

Black, Interpretation of law.

203. CIVICS IN GENERAL.

Nature of a state; different kinds of national organizations; conditions of various countries; principles of social and civic growth; and civics in general. Willoughby, Nature of the state.—McCleary, Manual of civics.—Ashley, Am. federal state.

203a. ECONOMICS (POLITICAL ECONOMY).

Natural sources and production of wealth, distribution of wealth, exchange of wealth, consumption of wealth, political control of wealth, periodical re-adjustment of wealth, etc.

Hadley, Economics.—Macleod, Economics.—Jones, Economic crises.—Wells, Recent economic changes.—Richmond, Christian economics.—Jones, Economics of Jesus.

204. CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Civil government and political science, their fundamental rules and principles. The six kinds of government. Party government, etc.

James, Our government, local, state, and national.—Finnegan-Stout, Civil gov.—Burgess, Polit. science & constit. law.

206. CIVIL SERVICE COURSES (UNITED STATES).

History of the civil service; departments; examinations; subjects for examinations; chance of appointments; spelling, common abbreviations, arithmetic, mathematics, including algebra and geometry; rapid computation, standard tables, letter writing, copying from rough draft, copying, typewriting examinations, stenography, geography of U. S., foreign geography, English syntax, American history, civil government, library science, proof reading; key to all subjects; requirements for desirable positions; government scientists, etc., qualifying for highly remunerative business careers.

Holler, Outline of subjects for exams., w. key.—Chase, Govnm. employ.—Eaton-Leupp,

How to prepare for the c. s. exams.—Foltz, Federal service as a career.—Stevens, Compl. c. s. manual.

209. UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE.

History of the consular offices in general; history of the consular service of the United States; divisions of the U. S. consular offices; the eight subjects required for examinations. Modern languages; Natural, industrial, and commercial resources and commerce of the United States; Political economy; International, maritime, and commercial law; American history, government, and institutions; Political and commercial geography; Arithmetic; and Modern history since 1850 of Europe, South America, and the Far East. Difficulties of the consular examinations; life and duties of American consuls; whence consular officers are appointed.

Toller, Outline of the U. S. Consular Service course.—Murphy, Digest of instructions.—Kuphal, Idomatic German.—Hosfeld, French advanced.—Delbos, Commercial Spanish.—Patton, Nat. resources of U. S.—Greeley, Pol. economy.—Batys, Internati. law.—Stowell, Consular cases & opinions.—Forman, Advanced civics.—Adams, Commercial geography.—Young, Arithmetic, w. key.

209a. INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY.

The art of conducting intercourse with foreign nations and the execution of international law. The diplomat as an agent of the minister of foreign affairs or of the secretary of state. Diplomatic usages and language.

Foster, Am. diplomacy in the orient.—Elliott's Diplomatic code.—Shaw, Lectures on diplomatic history.—Latane, Dipl. rel. of U. S. w. Span. Am.—Foster, Cantury of diplomacy.—Beneditti, Diplomacy.

MEDICAL COURSES.

218. HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY.

Bones, muscles, nerves, blood, respiration, digestion, with an introduction to histology and the laws of health.

Furneaux, Elementary phys.—Landlois, Human phys., incl. histol. & micross. anatomy.—Henning, Anatomical manikin.—Richardson's Stand. charts of phys. & hygiene.

232. NON-PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL COURSE FOR MISSIONARIES AND OTHERS.

Diseases and their remedies are studied as far as they are of interest and can be understood by intelligent laymen living in the tropics where adequate professional services of physicians and surgeons are not available. A short and clear review of anatomy, histology, physiology, and especially pathology (including peculiar tropical diseases), hygiene, and simple effective remedies is given.

Stone, Elements of modern medicine.—Bollinger, Atlas of pathological anatomy.—Manson, Tropical diseases.—Stoney, Poisons & their antidotes.—Walker, Anatomy, physiology, and hygiene.—Hadley, Medical nursing.—Hayem-Hare, Physical & natural therapeutics.—Dulles, Treatment of accidents & emergencies in absence of physician.—Engman, Treatment of diseases of skin.—Wilcox, Fever nursing.—Tyson, Practice of medicine, incl. diagnosis & treatm., w. plates & 240 ill.

233. THEORETICAL THERAPEUTICS.

General and special therapeutics. Rational therapeutics. Radical, palliative, causative, and dietary cures. Diversified causes of diseases and careful diagnosis.

Brunton, Modern therap.—White, General therap.—Gould-Pyle, Pocket cyclop. of medicine.—Stille, Therap. & materia medica.—Foster, Reference bk. of therap.

243. TOXICOLOGY.

Poisons and antidotes, alcoholism, snake bites, poisoning of wounds, etc., and their cure.

Dwight, Toxicol.—Platt, Antidotes & treatment of poisons.—Usher, Alcoholism a. its treatm.—Kobert, Pract. toxicol.

ORIENTALISTIC COURSES.

260. JAPANESE LANGUAGE.

Agglutinative language. Chinese word signs and Japanese syllable signs. Romanized writing. Vocabulary, construction of sentences, and reading.

Aston's grammars of the written & spoken language.—Alcott, Elm. of Jap. gram.—Chamberlain, Romanized Jap. reader.—Medhurst, Jap. & Engl. dict.—DeRosney, Jap.—French-Engl. dict.—Pfimmayer, Jap.—German dict.

206. HISTORY OF TALMUDIC LITERATURE.

The Mishna and Gemara. Reading of important tracts in the original and translations, with interpretations.

Kalish, Sketch of the Talm.—Meyr, Gems fr. the Talm.—Jastrow, Dict., of the Talm.—Strack, Texts of Tadmudic tracts.

301. ARCHAEOLOGY OF EGYPT.

Ancient races in Northern Africa. Masterbuilders, inscriptions, carving, sculpture, ancient Egyptian religion, and the beginning of sciences. Brodrick, Dict. of Egypt. archaeol.—Erman, Life in anc. Egypt.—Griffith, Egypt. relig., magical, medical, legal, etc. documents.—Reisner, Egypt. inscriptions.

306. ROMAN ARCHAEOLOGY.

Ancient Roman statecraft and civics, art (architecture, sculpture, and painting).

Plantner, Topograph & archaeolog. remains of R.—Wickhoff, Rom. art.—Anderson, Architecture of R.—Fowler, Rom. literature.—Haberman, Business life in anc. R.

316. VEDANTIC PHILOSOPHY OF INDIA.

Study of the Vedanta-sutra and the Vedanta-sara in the original and translation, with a review of the teaching of the Upanishads and Sankaracharya's interpretations.

Holler, Man. of Ind. lit.—Holler, Six syst. of Indian philos.—Text of Ved.—sutra by Srinivasa or Ballantyne-Banerjea, transl. by Ballantyne-Banerjea.—Text & introd. of Ved.—sara by Sadananda, transl. by Jacob.—Ballantyne, mimansa-sutra text & transl.

317. NON-VEDANTIC PHILOSOPHY OF INDIA.

The Nyaya, Vaisesika, Sankya, Yoga, Purva Mimasa, Sarvaka, and Bhakti systems are studied from translations.

Ballantyne, Transl. of Nyaya-sutra-vritti.—Gough, Vaisesika-sutra.—Hall, Sankhya-sutra-vritti.—Mitra, Yoga-sutra.—Dutt, Bhagavad-gits.—Cowell, Sarva-darsana-sangraha.—Holler, Man. of Ind. lit.; Six syst. of Ind. philos.

320. ORIENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.

Psychological teachings of the Hindus, Egyptians, Chinese, Japanese, Persians, and Arabs are studied.

Dole, Vedanta-sara.—Sinnott, Esoteric teaching of the growth of the soul.—Singer, Hindu logic in China & Japan.—Jaccollet, Occult science in India. Johnson, Oriental religions. Krehl, Works of Oman ben Suleiman transl.—Chatterji, Bhagavad-gita transl.

LEGITIMACY OF NON-RESIDENT STUDY.

From a thesis of J. M. Brown, LL. B. on "Educationalists and Newspaper Libellers".

The desirability of acquiring a sound intellectual training by the man and woman, young man or young woman, who cannot cease in their labors to attend a resident institution, is greater to-day than ever before in the history of civilization. To satisfy these just desires, and thereby aid in the advance of the civilization and progress of the world, many noble men and women have devoted their lives, their property, and their energies to the cause of non-resident educational work. One of the progressive institutions of the world devoting its labors to this most commendable object is the Oriental University.

That teaching by correspondence is now everywhere recognized as one of the accepted systems of popular instruction, is emphatically indicated by the statement of no less a personage than the late President Harper, of the University of Chicago, long since considered and recognized as one of the most broad-minded leaders of modern education. In a public address, delivered a short time before his demise, he said: "It is safe to say that the standard of work done in the correspondence courses is fully equal to that of the work done in the large class. Indeed, I may say that there is a larger proportion of high grade work done by correspondence than in class recitation. People who take work by correspondence do it because they want to get something out of it, while in many courses in college the students take the work because it is required by the curriculum. . . . The work done by correspondence is even better than that done in the class room. The correspondence student does all the work himself. He does twenty times as much reciting as he would in a class where there were twenty people. He works out the difficulties himself and the results stay with him".

That it is entirely legitimate and proper to instruct by correspondence, has been definitely settled by that eminent tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States of America, in a case recently decided, and in which that late lamented and distinguished jurist, Mr. Justice Harlan, made this significant statement concerning correspondence courses: "This mode of imparting and acquiring education . . . is a lawful mode to accomplish the valuable purpose the parties have in view".

Finally, Mr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, the present Chancellor of the Univer-

sity of the State of New York, emphasized this fact in the following statement, made during his service as the United States Commissioner of Education: "Modern education calls for schooling for those who no longer are in school. By means of evening classes and correspondence courses and various other provisions the range of schooling is increased. Such increase is extremely desirable and worthy of being regarded as among the first to be considered in our next educational advance".

President H. P. Holler, the founder of the Oriental University, has greatly perfected the system of non-resident graduate study by what is known as the unlimited text-book study and assigned topics for monthly detailed reports and thesis, increasing also the number of separate courses required for a degree to six, and not omitting the usual final examination on each course and the final dissertation. He is averse to admitting any but graduates of good collegiate resident schools, who have already earned the bachelor degree, to advance graduate courses taken in *absentia* which lead to a degree. This method is strictly adhered to and worked out by the Oriental University, but full credit is given to education received at domestic or foreign colleges furnishing identical instruction without being in the habit of granting any bachelor degrees. The Oriental University has a special legal right to confer degrees for correspondence study, as correspondence work is specified in its charter by the following words: "The purposes for which the corporation is formed are to conduct a non-sectarian, co-educational, and orientalist education by residence and *correspondence instructions*, to undergraduate and graduate students who may be matriculated in any of the branches included in the curriculum of the University: to carry on the instructions and institute courses to lead to any of the bachelor, master, or doctor degrees in theology, philosophy, arts, sciences, pedagogy, literature, music, law, medicine, and orientalist; and to provide for examination which may be required by the Trustees to be passed before any degree shall be conferred . . . The duration of the corporation shall be perpetual".

As a result of this progressive method of imparting knowledge and education, and by virtue of its honesty and fidelity, the Oriental University bears an excellent reputation for honesty, integrity, and fidelity, competency and ability, and of good character and repute, and it enjoys the respect, confidence, and acquaintance of the different communities in the various states of the United States and of the world at large. Those who blindly assail and condemn it, do so through ignorance of its virtues and of their own deficiencies.

ORIENTAL UNIVERSITY LIST OF COURSES FOR NON-RESIDENTS.

Leading to Certificate or Degree.

Note.—Requirements for entrance upon these courses may be seen from the "Standard of the Oriental University" and "the Oriental University Method of Non-Resident Graduate Work."—For entrance upon certificate courses a high school or normal school education, or its equivalent, and for entrance upon a Bachelor's courses two years' college or three years' professional education, or its equivalent, is required.—Six of the courses named are required for any certificate or degree. The courses marked * are prescribed, i.e. they must be included in the six, the others are elective, from which the candidate may choose any to fill the number. Of Ph.D. courses, the six subjects must be from the same department indicated in brackets.

CERTIFICATE COURSES.

CIVIL SERVICE CERTIFICATE COURSES (Civ. S. G.): 029 History of United States, 1 English Composition, 17 Arithmetic, *203 Civics, 204 Civil Government, 205 U. S. Citizenship, *206 Civil Service, in three grades (3 units).

CONSULAR SERVICE CERTIFICATE (Cons. G.): 029 History of United States, 1 English Composition, 9a Economic Geology, 29a History of South America, 29 History of the World, 30 Ethnography, 46b Claim Collection Business, 46a Advertising, 47 Industrial Resources of the U. S., *48 International Intercourse of Commerce (incl. tariffs), 48b Industrial Resources of Foreign Countries, 160 History of German Literature, 165 Journalism, 170 Introduction to Study of Law, 185 Mercantile Law, 190 International Law, *203a Economics, *209 United States Consular Service Training (3 units).

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE CERTIFICATE (Dipl. G.): 029 History of U. S., 1 English Composition, 21 Rhetoric, 29 History of the World, 29a Ancient History, 29a History of South America, 48a Industrial Progress, 158 History of

English Literature, 160 History of German Literature, 175 History of Roman Law, 177 History of British Law, 179 Parliamentary Law, 184 Contracts and Agencies, 190 International Law, *190a International Diplomacy, *203a Economics, 204 Civil Government, *204 Political Science.

PRIMARY TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE (Teacher's C.) : 014 American Literature, 020 Elementary Civics, 023 English, 025 Geography, 029 History of U. S., 025 Physiology, 1 English Composition, 17 Astronomy, 21 Rhetoric, 52a Introduction to the Bible, 95 Sociology, 112 Psychology, *121 Evolutionism, 133 Historical Grammar of English. *147 Pedagogy, 150 History of English and American Education, 182 American Common Law, *203a Economics. (The following courses may be taken in residence only: 016 Arithmetic, 026 Geology, 032 Orthography of English, 033 Penmanship, 13 Botany, 14 Zoology, 15 Biology.)

DEGREE COURSES.

Bachelor Courses.

(B. A. and B. Sc. courses may be taken in residence only.)

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE COURSES (B. Com.) : 022 Drawing and Illustrating, 023 English, 025 Geography, 029 History of U. S., 9a Economic Geology, 29 History of the World, 30 Ethnography, *46 Business in General, 46a Advertising, 46b Claim Collection Business, 47 Industrial Resources of U. S., 48 Industrial Intercourse of Commerce (incl. tariffs), 48a Industrial Progress, 48b Industrial Resources of Foreign Countries, 169a Architecture and Architectural Styles, *185 Mercantile Law, *203a Economics.

BACHELOR AERONAUTICS (B. Aer.) : 025 Geography, 11 Physics, *11a Theoretical Aeronautics (3 units), 17 Astronomy, 40 Theoretical Mechanics. (The M. Aer. course, with practical demonstration, may be taken in residence only.)

BACHELOR OF THEOLOGY (B. D. or S. T. B.) : 56 Hermeneutics of the Bible, 61 Church History of First Four Centuries, 66 Formulas of Faith, 67 Theomonistic Theology, 69 Christian Evidence and Apologetics, *70 Christian Ethics, 72 Homiletics, 74 Catechetics, 95 Sociology, 99 Buddhism, *203a Economics.

BACHELOR OF EVANGELISTIC OR MISSIONS (B. Ev.) : 61 Church History of First Four Centuries, 67 Theomonistic Theology, 69 Christian Evidence and Apologetics, 75 History of Christian Missionary Religion, *79 History of Protestant Missions outside Asia since 1800, 80 Special Histories of Missions, 83 Missionary Apologetics, 85 Evangelistic Missionary Methods, *90 Missionary Geography and Cartography, 92 Missionary Biography, 99 Buddhism, 100 Islam.

BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY (Ph. B.) : *19 Logic, *107 Encyclopedia of Philosophy, 112 Psychology, 113 Moral Philosophy, *115 History of Ancient Philosophy, 119 History of English Philosophy, 121 Evolutionism, 131 Principles of Philology, 133 Historical Grammar of English, 135 Anglo-Saxon Grammar and Reading, 165 Journalism, 166 Library Science.

BACHELOR OF PEDAGOGY (B. Ped.) : 1 English Composition, 19 Logic, 21 Rhetoric, 22a History of Music, 95 Sociology, 107 Encyclopedia of Philosophy, *112 Psychology, 113 Moral Philosophy, 115 History of Ancient Philosophy, 131 Principles of Philology, 134 Historical Grammar of English, *147 Pedagogy, *150 History of English and American Education, 159 History of American Literature, 163 Dramaturgy, 166 Library Science.

BACHELOR OF LITERATURE (B. Lit. or Litt. B.) : 036 History of Literature of Southern U. S., 1 English Composition, 19 Logic, 21 Rhetoric, 52a Introduction to the Bible, 133 Historical Grammar of English, *158 History of English Literature, *159 History of American Literature, *160 History of German Literature, 166 Library Science.

BACHELOR OF LAWS (LL. B.) : 175 History of Roman Law, 177 History of British Law, 179 Parliamentary Law, 187 Constitutional Law, *190 International Law, 203 Civics, *203a Economics, 204 Civil Government, 204a Political Science.

BACHELOR OF ORIENTALISTICS (B. Or. or S. O. B.) : *246 Oriental Alphabets, 255 Telugu Language, *289 History of Literature of India, 297 Archaeology of India, 302 Archaeology of Assur and Babylon, 303 Israelitic Archaeology, 304 Christian Archaeology, 305 Greek Archaeology, 306 Roman Archaeology, 309 Enthnography of Japan.

Master Courses.

MASTER OF ARTS COURSES (M. A. or A. M.) : (Only three of the following will be counted for degree, the other three must be taken in residence) 22a History of Music, 112 Psychology, 113 Moral Philosophy, *121 Evolutionism, *157 Pedagogy, 162 Poetics, 163 Dramaturgy, 165 Literary Criticism, 165 Journalism, *166a Introduction to Fine Arts, *169a Art Criticism, *203a Economics.

MASTER OF THEOLOGY (S. T. M.) : 57 Exegesis of Old Testament, 58 Exegesis of New Testament, 59 History of Jewish Religion, 60 History of Talmud, 62 Church History of 5th to 15th century, *63 Church History of Protestant Church, *65 Biblical Theology, 84 Methods of Home Work for Foreign Missions, 94b Theomonistic Sociology, *97 Social Problems in U. S., 114 Philosophy of Religion.

MASTER OF EVANGELISTICS (M. Ev.) : 65a Theological Problems, 78 History of Protestant Missions in Asia since 1800, 81 Missionary Statistics, *98 Social Problems among Uncivilized Nations, 101 Brahmanism, *105 Idolatry, 106 Fetichism, *114 Philosophy of Religion.

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY (Ph. M.) : *117 Historical Review of Modern Philosophy, *118 History of German Philosophy, *122 American Philosophy, 123 Kant's Philosophy, *126 Spencer's Philosophy, 128 Philosophic Inquiry, 131 Principles of Philology, 134 Historical Grammar of German, 147 Pedagogy, 203a Economics.

MASTER OF PEDAGOGY (M. Ped.) : 74 Catechetics, 84 Methods of Home Work for Foreign Missions, *111 Aesthetics, 122 American Philosophy, 135 Anglo-Saxon Grammar and Reading, 148a Braille for the Blind, *151 Methods of Education among Different Nations, 160 History of German Literature, *163 Dramaturgy.

MASTER OF LITERATURES (M. Lit. or Litt. M.) : 111Aesthetics, 112 Psychology, 114 Philosophy of Religion, 122 American Philosophy, 131 Principles of Philology, 135 Anglo-Saxon Grammar and Reading, *161 History of Romanic (Romance) Literature, *162 Poetics, *165 Journalism, 289 History of Literature of India, 296 History of Talmudic Literature.

MASTER OF LAWS (LL. M.) : 171 Principles of Legislation, 178 History of American Law, 181 Special Legislative Questions, *184 Contracts and Agencies, *185 Mercantile Law, 190a Special International Legal Questions.

MASTER OF ORIENTALISTICS (M. Or. or S. O. M.) : *248 Indo-Aryan Languages Compared, 250 Comparative Dravidian Languages, 292 History of Chinese Literature, 298 Archaeology of Tibet, 299 Archaeology of China, 300 Archaeology of Japan, 301 Archaeology of Egypt, 307 Ethnography of India, 308 Ethnography of Tibet, 310 Ethnography of Birma, Siam, Sumatra, and Borneo, 312 Ethnography of Oceania, 313 Ethnography of Africa, 314 Ethnography of North America.

Doctor Courses.

DOCTOR OF THEOLOGY COURSES (D. D., S. T. D., or D. Th.) : 51 Biblical Text Criticism, 52 Higher Criticism, 56 Hermeneutics of the Bible, 64 History of Theomonistic Theology, 65a Theological Problems, *66 Formulas of Faith, 67 Theomonistic Theology, 69 Christian Evidence and Apologetics, 74 Catechetics, 94b Theomonistic Sociology, 95 Sociology, 97 Social Problems in America, 109 Principles of Philosophy and Religion, 112 Psychology, 113 Moral Philosophy, 114 Philosophy of Religion, *121 Evolutionism, 122 American Philosophy, *47 Pedagogy, *203a Economics.

DOCTOR OF EVANGELISTICS (D. Ev. or D. D.) : 77 History of Non-Protestant Missions since 1800, *83 Missionary Apologetics, 86 Linguistic Missionary Methods, 91 Missionary Statistics, 94b Theomonistic Sociology, 98 Social Problems among Uncivilized Nations, 102 Hinduism and Jainism, 104 Confucianism and Taoism, *246 Oriental Alphabets, 248 Indo-Aryan Languages Compared, 250 Comparative Dravidian Languages, 255 Telugu Language, 289 History of Literature of India, 291 History of Telugu Literature, 292 History of Chinese Literature, 297 Archaeology of India, 316 Vedantic Philosophy, 320 Oriental Psychology.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (Ph. D.) : (in philosophy) 109 Principles of Philosophy and Religion, 110 Metaphysics, 111 Aesthetics, *114 Philosophy of Religion, 120 Materialism, Idealism, and Ideal-Realism, *121 Evolutionism, 122 American Philosophy, 123 Kant's Philosophy, 124 Schopenhauer's Philosophy, 124a Energism, *129 Special Philosophic Problems; (in classical languages and

literature) 305 Greek Archaeology, 306 Roman Archaeology (other four subjects must be studied in residence); (in philology and comparative languages) *131 Principles of Philology, 133 Historical Grammar of English, 134 Historical Grammar of German, *135 Anglo-Saxon Grammar and Reading, 137 Dialects of Germany, 138 Dialects of England, 144 Comparative Language Families, *145 Comparative Indo-European Languages, 146 Comparative Semitic Languages, 160 German Literature, 161 Romanic (Romance) Literature; (in oriental languages and literature) 246 & 247 Oriental Alphabets (2 units), 248 Indo-Aryan Languages, 250 Comparative Dravidian Languages, 255 Telugu Language, *289 History of Literature in India, 291 History of Telugu Literature, 292 History of Chinese Literature, 296 History of Talmudic Literature; (in economics and sociology) 9a Economic Geology, 47 Industrial Resources of U. S., 48 International Intercourse of Commerce, 48a Industrial Progress, 48b Industrial Resources of Foreign Countries, 93 History of Social Evolution up to 1850, 94 History of Modern Social Progress, 95 Sociological Literature, 95a Sociology, 95b Theomonic Sociology, 96 Sociological Problems in General, 96a Socialism, 97 Social Problems in America, 98 Social Problems among Uncivilized Nations, *147 Pedagogy, 185 Mercantile Law, 190 International Law, 203a Economics.

DOCTOR OF PSYCHOLOGY (D. Ps.): 19 Logic, *112 Psychology, *121 Evolutionism, 122 American Philosophy, 123 Kant's Philosophy, *233a Psychic Therapy, 316 Vedantic Philosophy, 317 Non-Vedantic Philosophy of India, *320 Oriental Psychology.

DOCTOR OF PEDAGOGY (D. Ped.): 9a Economic Geology, 17 Astronomy, 19 Logic, 22a History of Music, 29 History of the World, 29a History of South America, 30 Ethnography, 48a Industrial Progress, 65 Biblical Theology, 66 Formulas of Faith, 70 Christian Ethics, 74 Catechetics, 84 Methods of Home Work for Foreign Missions, 87 Educational Missionary Methods, 97 Social Problems in America, 110 Metaphysics, 111 Aesthetics, *112 Psychology, 113 Moral Philosophy, 114 Philosophy of Religion, *121 Evolutionism, 124a Energism, 135 Anglo-Saxon Grammar and Reading, 138 Dialects of England, *147 Pedagogy, 151 Methods of Education among different Nations, *157 Papers on Problems of Education, 162 Poetics, 163 Dramaturgy, 164 Literary Criticism, 165 Journalism, 166a Introduction to Fine Arts, 169a Art Criticism, 170 Introduction to Study of Law, 204 Civil Government, 206 Civil Service (3 units), 218 Psychology.

DOCTOR OF LITERATURE (D. Lit. or Litt. D.): 1 English Composition, 19 Logic, 21 Rhetoric, 22a History of Music, 52 Higher Criticism, 52a Introduction to the Bible, 58 Exegesis of New Testament, 92 Missionary Biography, *95a Sociological Literature, 107 Encyclopedia of Philosophy, *121 Evolutionism, 138 Dialects of England, *147 Pedagogy, 162 Poetics, 163 Dramaturgy, *164 Literary Criticism, 165 Journalism, 166a Introduction to Fine Arts, 169a Art Criticism, 179 Parliamentary Law, 203a Economics, 256 Oriental Alphabets.

METHOD OF OUR GRADUATE NON-RESIDENT COURSES.

(a) The Oriental University's non-resident graduate courses (or subjects) are for those only who by force of circumstances are prevented from going again to the university, college, normal school or seminary, after they have graduated from a good resident college or professional school. At this University, all of the work for the B. A. and B. Sc. degrees must be done in residence; also all the work for the M. D. degree. While some resident work and the final examination for the M. A. degree should be taken in residence, due credit will be given for private research and the writing of thesis. But those who have finished at least two years in college, and have also duly graduated in their profession at a professional school requiring at least three years study, may study *in absentia* for a bachelor degree by taking six, or for a master degree by taking twelve, or for a doctor degree by taking eighteen advanced courses, but credit will be given for any similar degree previously earned, if the requirements were equivalent to those of this University. A B. A. and B. Sc. degree will be equivalent to any other bachelor degree, a M. A. degree equivalent to any master degree, but for a B. D., only a B. A., B. Sc. or Ph. B., which all of them are interchangeable, is equivalent. A B. Sc. is equal to a bachelor of medicine, provided the candidate has previously graduated in medicine. Only a B. A., B. Sc., M. A. or any master or doctor degree equals a bachelor of orientalistics degree. Any master degree is equal to any bachelor degree, provided the candidate has graduated in the profession in which another degree is sought, and any doctor degree is equal to the bachelor or master degree in the profes-

sion in which the candidate for a degree has duly graduated. Thus, a minister having no B. D. degree, but having previously earned a B. A., B. Sc., Ph. B., Litt. M., M. Ped. or LL. M., may at once proceed to the S. T. M. or D. D. degree courses. If he has previously earned a Sc. D., Litt. D. or D. Ped., he may at once proceed to the D. Th. or S. T. D. degree courses. However, the normal way of study is to earn the bachelor and master degrees in the same profession before taking up doctor courses, even if admission is granted without them.

(b) The cost of non-resident courses is \$70 for a set of six courses, payable, \$10 down and \$5 to \$10 per month. Single courses prepaid, \$15.

(c) The Oriental University offers a few non-resident courses to undergraduates not candidates for any degree, at special prices, as for instance, courses in civil service, consular service, theoretical aeronautics, and certain business and other courses, at \$30 to \$40 per year, the subjects being so arranged that they can be completed in twelve months, provided the student has the proper preliminary qualification, *i. e.*, at least a good grammar school education.

(d) The following method of non-resident university work has been devised by President H. P. Holler after close examinations of existing systems and some experimenting, and is peculiar to the Oriental University. The general direction papers, and especially the outline, are continually enlarged and improved. It is our aim to print all improved general direction papers as soon as possible. Among the methods in vogue, those of the lesson leaf, outline lecture, and single textbook (either published by the school or ordered from other publishers), are the most common, not to speak of low-class schools which give neither outline nor direction. *Our method is that of outline, direction on study, and varied numerous textbooks (a large number of the newest and best being named with price) combined. This is the most complete and most efficient method ever devised.* We freely admit that without the wonderful increase of modern practical and highly advanced textbooks our method would not be successful, nor can any other methods succeed without it, because they lack the amplification needed to substitute the resident professor's explanation. That ours is the most advanced and effective method of non-resident graduate work is admitted on all sides. A gentleman from Chicago writes, for instance: "I have investigated the methods of many schools operating an extension department, and I consider your system the best." An educator writes: "The courses of the Oriental University are complete and practical, and they are ably conducted." All our graduates, writing of our method, express the same commendation. Our method is similar to the European research method. With Carlyle and a recent Cambridge University editor, we may assert that "the best university is a well selected library of books recommended by a university." A graduate completing our graduate non-resident courses will not fail in a competition with graduate students of Berlin, Oxford and Harvard Universities.

(e) The Oriental University graduate schools are not merely examining boards, like Bombay, Calcutta, and formerly London, Universities. They are not correspondence schools pure and simple; nor are they so-called paper colleges selling degrees. More honest work is required for a degree from the Oriental University than at most other universities, which a close investigation would prove conclusively. But we wish to go on record with the assertion that for undergraduate work, generally speaking, any and all systems of instruction by correspondence are far less effective than the resident lectures, because the undergraduate cannot yet discriminate between textbooks, nor use them properly, and to his sensitively impressible mind the personal contact with professors and students gives a helpful impetus, which to graduates is often distracting and even deadening.

(f) The Oriental University's graduate non-resident courses fill a long-felt want. There is a demand for such courses, as known to all universities, whether they admit it and make provision for them or not. Not only the faulty distribution of wealth, but also the duties toward the position held, and the family acquired compel professional and other graduates to either have their education left incomplete (because the real needs of a professional education are seen only after the profession has been entered,) or to apply for such courses as we offer. An educator from London, England, writes: "Your method is a step in the direction of making more practical our system of higher education." Another educator, at Toronto, writes: "I am much pleased with the modern and liberal spirit of 'aiming at higher civilization through universal co-opera-



tion' shown by you. You may count on me to aid in this noble revolution in higher education, for such it is." But what really induced us to open such non-resident graduate courses is the fact that many of our best men, after they graduated from college or professional school, are sent to secluded places and foreign countries, where there are no graduate schools. Such people, because of their isolation and great responsibilities need post-graduate courses more than others. Not to arrange for non-resident graduate courses is an actual crime committed by arrogant institutions with lazy professors who have received rich endowments from people who often robbed the money from the poor by gambling and by corrupting legislators and administrations. The rich would be satisfied if the poor remain ignorant. There is another consideration to be mentioned. Our investigations of existing graduate schools has informed us that very seldom do such schools supply all or a sufficient number of lectures to make it worth while to leave a profession and enter such schools. Consequently, while nearly every graduate at some time desires graduate courses, the number of resident graduate students everywhere is comparatively small.

ADMISSION

Admitted are men and women of whatever age, race, nationality, and religious or political persuasion, on condition that good behavior, politeness, and harmony be constantly observed by all.

TUITION

Matriculation, \$5; Tuition, 6 courses in residence, each course or subject 2 to 4 hours a week, \$12.50 per month, prepayable on first of month. Certificate fee, \$2.00; Diploma, \$5. Those who wish to study only single subjects, whether one or more than one, must contract for at least three months, and must take at least two lessons a week, at 50c per lesson.

Non-resident students pay no extras for matriculation and certificate or diploma, as the fee of \$70 for six courses per year covers all fees; but those who wish to study only single subjects and courses, at \$15 each per year, must pay these extras.

Scholarships, at \$100, good for four years' continuous study, and again after 25 years, will be granted to all students alike, but resident students must pay down at least \$25, and pay balance by \$5 per month. No special courses can be opened for scholarship-holders only. Scholarship-holders must join classes already formed or form new classes together with at least three students paying the regular monthly fee of \$12.50.

Non-resident students have a reduction of 10 per cent if they pay fully in advance for six courses (\$63), or for a scholarship (\$90). Resident students who pay the regular fee for six courses six months in advance, have a reduction of 25 percent (\$56.25).

All payments must be made by cash, money order, express order, or certified check. Those who order books, must add 10 per cent to the publisher's price given in our lists of books, to cover the forwarding.

RELIGION

Religion is not forced upon anyone, yet the tone of the University is truly religious or spiritual, favoring a unification of all religions and denominations